THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Although one of the greatest colonizing Powers of modern times, Spain has never succeeded in binding to her, by the ties of a loyal and affectionate attachment, any of the numerous dependencies she has owned in the New World. Once the mistress of Louisiana and Florida, of Mexico, of the whole of Central America, and of nearly two-thirds of the southern half of this continent, beside owning a large part of the Antilles, her rule in the Western hemisphere is at present confined to the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their adjacent islets. And, with the exception of Louisiana, she lost all these splendid possessions through revolution provoked by oppression-by a system of government which, lamentably short-sighted and intensely selfish, exacted everything from the colonies in the shape of contributions to the wealth of the mother country, and gave nothing back to them in return for the riches which they poured into her lap. Unmoved by the lessons of a bitter experience, she has continued to pursue the same course toward Cuba which led the people of the continent, from Chili to Mexico, to strike for independence in the early part of the present century. In her government of Cuba, Spain has shown little or no regard for the true interests of the Cubans, except in so tar as the promotion of those interests might indirectly contribute to the prosperity and wealth of the parent land. The claims of the Cubaus to be placed upon a footing of equality in their own country with the sons of old Spain, have been systematically ignored by the Spanish Government. Every office of honor and emolument in the island worth having is, without exception, filled by a native-born Spaniard, and vast sums of money are every year drawn from the colony in the shape of taxation, not one dollar of which is spent on internal improvements in the colony. The Government of Cuba costs \$33,600,000 per annum, of which the sum of \$8,000,000 is set down under the head of "Court perquisites"-that is, this sum is appropriated by the Spanish Government, or rather was appropriated under the old regime, for Court perquisites. The whole of the \$33,000,000 is spent without the slightest accountability for its disbursement to the people from whom this immense

The Government of Cuba may be described as a military despotism. For civil and military purposes the island is divided into three provinces, each of which has a Governor who is appointed by the Home Government. The supreme authority is lodged in the Captain-General, who, besides his functions as such, is Governor of the Western Province. He is the representative of the Crown to which he is exclusively responsible, and is President of the Royal Court of

sorbing the island is subject to a rigid cession of the region of the stand is subject to a rigid cession of the stand is subject to a rigid cession of the stand is subject to a rigid cession of the stand of the stand is subject to a rigid cession of the stand of t

of revolt under Gen. Lersundi's administration.

THE PRESENT OUTBREAK.

It appears strange, at the first blush, that the Cubans should, at this juncture, attempt to change their Government by means of insurrection. A successful revolution in the mother country has just overthrown the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, and opened the way for the establishment of a Government based upon advanced liberal ideas; and it is to be borne in mind that among the measures of reform foreshadowed in the programme of the revolutionary party in the mother country is included the adoption of a new policy conceding the utuost possible latitude of self-government to the Colonies, canceling those invidious distinctions which have hither obtained between Colonial subjects and native Spaniards, and removing those grievous disabilities under which the former now labor. One would be inclined to think that the Cubans would have patiently awaited the further developments of the anti-Bourbon movement in Spain, in the hope that the triumph of the popular cause there would secure to them the enjoyment of the rights which they have all along been defied. But three reasons may be assigned for what would seem to be, under the circumstances, a precipitate and ill-advised course of action on the part of course of action on the part of the Cuban patriots. The first is to be found in the conduct of the Captain-General, in studiously keeping back from the people of Cuba as long as he could the news of the revolution in Spain and the dethronement of Queen Isabella. Known, and the dethronement of Queen Isabella. Known, as he was, to be a devoted partisan and supporter of the defanct dynasty, his suppression of the news from Spain was eminently calculated to excite suspicion in the Cuban mind, and to awaken gloomy forebodings as to his ulterior intentions. Then there is distrust of the Home Government—the fear that in the elevation of another royal ruler to the Spanish throne in the place of Isabella, Cuba would only be getting one despot for another—that, in the advent of new men to the supreme administration, she of new men to the supreme administration, she would be only exchanging one set of selfish and exacting taskmasters for another. And, lastly, there is the growth of republican feeling in Cuba, which, fostered by the extensive intercourse now existing between that island and the United States, is every

between that island and the United States, is every day spreading and becoming stronger.

The principle seat of the insurrection is the Eastern province, one of the richest and most populous of the three provinces into which Cuba is divided. The districts of Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, St. Jago de Cuba, Bayamo, Holguin, Manyanillo, Jignani, Las Tunas, and Guantanamo are included in this province, and in all of these the insurgents have appeared in considerable force, occupying some invince, and in all of these the insurgents have appeared in considerable force, occupying some important strategic points, and holding the capitals of Bayamo and Jignani, besides several other towns. Three-lifths of the territory of Jignani are in possession of the insurgents, who have captured the Lieutenant-Governor of the district and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the army, besides some 30 officials, military and civil, among them a Lieut. Ormeacha, a nephew of Capt.-Gen. Lorsundi. In Bayamo they have established a Provisional Government, the head of which is one Pedro Aquilera, a man worth, it is said, some \$3,000,000 in money and real estate. The insurrectionary forces are now numbered by thousands and are increasing every day. In several encounters which they have had with the Government troops the latter have been worsted.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

an end. They wish to threw off Spanish rule in order that they might unife their fortunes with those of the American people—in order that they might place their country under the Stars and Stripes, as one of the States of the Union. And this question of the annexation of Cuba to the United States is not a new one. It was seriously mooted 20 years ago, when President Polk authorized the American Minister at Madrid to offer to purchase the island for the sum of \$100,000,000. It filled the public mind during the revolutionary attempts of Lopez, in 1850 and 1851; it was revived in 1854, in which year the United States Ministers at London, Paris, and Madrid put forth the statement popularly known as the Ostend Manifesto, in which they argued that the island ought to belong to the United States, and that its sale would be highly advantageous to Spain; and the subject was again brought up a short time before the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, in the shape of a proposition made in Congress by Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, during the session of 1858-59, to place \$30,000,000 in the hands of the President for the acquisition of the island. The motive at the bottom of these projects for gaining possession of Cuba was the desire of the Slavery party in this country to increase their power in the Union, and strengthen the "peculiar institution," by gaining another Slave State. The emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States has materially changed the "situation" since the period when the latest effort was made by American statesmen to acquire Cuba, which could now States has materially changed the "situation" since the period when the latest effort was made by American statesmen to acquire Cuba, which could now only come into the Union on the condition of being rid of Slavery. But this price the party of independence would readily and gladly pay. The feeling with which they regard Slavery may be gathered from the way in which it is spoken of in the Manifesto lately issued by the Revolutionary Junta at Havana. "Wounded to death," says that proclamation, "as the horrible institution of Slavery now is, after the colossal struggle in our neighboring American Republic for its entire abolition, it would be insanity to think of perpetuating it in Cuba; and, outside of the motives of justice, right, and humanity which call loudly for its final extinction, it would be a contradiction, an unpardonable aberration on the part of the Federal Republic victoriously proclaimed by our brethers of the Peninsula—[It was believed at the time that a Republic had been proclaimed in Spain]—to keep for any sula—[It was believed at the time that a Kepinlie had been proclaimed in Spain]—to keep for any length of time that stain which clings to us like an ignominious legacy of monarchy." Strong as may be the desire of the Cubans for annexation, it is certain, however, that the consummation can never be hastened or any way helped forward by fillibustering enterprises, which can only end in disaster to those engaging in them, and in entailing trouble on the United States. the United States.

The idea of the acquisition of Cuba by the United

States has never been an agreeable one to the Spanish Government, which has pleaded, as an estoppe to all negotiation for the transfer of the colony to another power, that it would be derogatory to the honor of Spain to part voluntarily with the "ever faithful isle." The truth is that no offer sufficiently faithful isle." The truth is that no offer sufficiently large has ever been made to induce Spain to relinquish Cuba, whose value to her in a pecuniary point of view, has been of late years greater than that of any other single colonial possession owned by any European Power. During the last thirty or forty years Cuba has been to Spain what the island of Jamaica was at one time to England—the fountain of immense wealth to the mother country—a great reserve in which the Spanish people found far richer pastures than any presenting themselves in their native land.

EXTENT, FOPLIATION, AND RESOURCES OF CUBA.

EXTENT, POPULATION, AND RESOURCES OF CUBA.
The Island of Cuba is a prize worth gaining. It
has been well designated "the Queen of the Antilles,"
for there is no island in the Western Hemisphere to for there is no island in the Western Hemisphere to compare with it. Its greatest length is 750 miles; its breadth varies from 150 to 25 miles, and its total area is 48.489 squares miles, being nearly equal to the area of Belgium, Holland, Deamark, and Switzerland taken together. It has a soil of the utmost fertility, yielding many of the most precious articles of commerce, and in the mineral kingdom its resources are very considerable, its copper mines being among the most productive to be found in the Western Homisphere. Its population, according to the last census, taken in 1802, is 1,359,258 souls, of whom 764,750 are whites, and 504,488 colored, 225,938 of these being of free condition and 368,550 slaves. Allowing for increase since 1862, it is safe to assert that during being of free condition and 368,550 slaves. Allowing for increase since 1862, it is safe to assert that during the last fifty years the population of Cuba has been trebled; for in 1817, according to the census of that year, it was only 551,998, whereas at present it must be at least a million and a half. It is noteworthy that the increase of the white population has been of late very much more rapid than that of the colored portion. Thus in 1846 the whites stood at 425,767, and the colored at 472,985, while in 1862 the former had swelled to 704,750, and the latter reached only 594,488. In fact, the white population has almost doubled itself in the short space of 16 years. The increase of the slave population since 1817 has been greatly aided by the African slave trade, which in spite of solemn treaties for its suppression, to which she is a party. Spain has encouraged and protected during the whole of this time. Within this same period the material prosperity of Cuba has advanced rapidly. The island has now 27 different lines of railway of a total length of over 800 miles, and the construction of these roads has been attended with an extraordinary extension of cultivation. Some idea of the growth of Cuban prosperity may be found in the fact that between 1827 and 1850 the exports had more than doubled in amount, having swelled from \$13,111,416 in the former year to \$60,500,600.

has been emphatically a philosopher-nay, even more than a lover of wisdom, a follower of it,

If I remember rightly a paragraph 1 read in a metropolitan newspaper not many months since, it

stated that A. Bronson Alcott, when a young man, had retired to a little cottage in the pleasant village of Concord, Massachusetts, determined, if possible, to live there all his life, pursuing the study of philosophy, and cultivating his mind to the highest possible point; that he did not believe himself capapossible point; that he did not beneve himself capable, to speak more properly, did not feel willing, to indulge in any of the works of the world, having come to the conclusion that his "call" was to be a thinker, or, as some call it, a dreamer. As far as I have been able to learn, he has been faithful to that idea to this day, and though the world always ridiculed and ill-treated him, as the world always ridicules and ill-treated him, as the world always ridicules and ill-treats any one who strikes out from the ordi-nary course of things, he has steadily held his way, answering its scoffs with a silence which savors of the purest gold. As Emerson says, "The highest virtue is always against the law."

I confess that I called on Mr. Alcott partly from curiosity to see one who has always been known as a

prominent transcendentalist and partly from the fact that I desired his opinion on certain subjects which had long occupied my mind. As some of his views may interest many, especially young men, I will give a report of such of his conversation as was not of a

rivate nature.
It is not ten minutes' walk from the hotel in Con-It is not ten minutes' walk from the hotel in Concord (the only one in the place) to the residence of the philosopher, which is but a short distance from that of Mr. Emerson. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, a short distance from the road. It has the appearance of having been in former days an old country farm-house, but has received so many repairs as to have quite a modern appearance. It is two stories high, nearly all the windows being shaded by a thick growth of vines. The little porch commands a view of many meadows and fields of corn, and, in the distance, of a range of hills. There is an appearance of confort and quictness about the house which one seldom finds, even in the country. It is a place in which one would like nothing better than to devote his life to study and contemplation of nature.

than to devote his life to study and contemplation of nature.

Concord itself is a very quiet place. There are very few storce—scarce any sounds of life and activity. Now and then, during my walks, I heard a bird sing, but the merry songster did not keep up his carol long, as if loth to interrupt the general quiet. There were a few insects humming; they were the principal singers. Concord is a place, above all others, where one would think poets, dreamers, and philosophers would live. I heard no sound of the anvil. I think the good people would fairly go mad if some night an "anvil cherus," or any other chorus for that matter, would break the stillness of the Summer after I heard no carpenter's hammer, no creaking carts, no crying babies (I wondered if bered by thousands and are increasing every day. In several encounters which they have had with the Government troops the latter have been worsted.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Independence is sought by the patriot party of Caba, not as end in itself, but simply as a means to

and that was in a very retired place, as if it were

and that was in a very retired place, as if it were ashamed of existing at all; I met only a young man who looked as if he were a snob. He was a fair-haired, side-whiskered youth, living near Emerson's house—one who, judging from his looks and actions, lad gained very little inspiration, though living so near the famous thinker. I met one or two workers—farmers they looked like—but they seemed out of place, and hung their heads as if by way of apology for being outside disturbing the general quiet. Gardens looked trim and in order, but I wondered how they were kept so, for all day long as I walked the streets I saw no person at work in them. I even began to have doubts, as I continued my researches, that any one lived in Concord—begun to think that after all it might be only a myth, only a dream, the horses, the men, and the women, such few as I met, only constituting a picture. But this pleasant fancy was spoiled by the sound of a neighboring dinner-bell greeting my ears and a sudden remembrance that I was exceedingly hungry. But, for all that Concord is a dream along a dream vilmembrance that I was exceedingly lungry. But, for all that, Concord is a dream-land, a dream-yillage, a place for practical men to go if they want to got post the interest of the control get poetic inspiration, and for men of inspiration to flee to if they want to hold their own.

But I am forgetting my main business-the visit to Alcott.

The philosopher's gate, as well as the front door, stood open, as if inviting the stranger to come in and partake of such hospitality as there was to be given. My knock was answered by a pleasant-look-

and partake of Stell Rossucred by a pleasant-looking elderly lady.

"Is Mr. Alcott at home?"

"He is. Walk in, Sir."

The distance was not far to walk. A door on the left of the little hall was opened. I walked through it and stood face to face with the famous thinker.

"I am a stranger, Sir," I said, by way of introduction: "but I trust you will be willing to spare me a few memories of your time."

"I am always glad to see any one," he answered; more especially young men, when they come on tood errands." few moments of your time."

good errands."
I inwardly rejoiced, first, that I was a young man, and second, that I had come principally on a "good errand"—that is, to hear my host's views on certain

He excused himself for a moment, busying himself in arranging some books and papers. In the mean time I had a chance to take a look at him, He is a man who must be at least 65 or 79 years of age. His hair is white and long, a little thin on the crown of his head. He is tall, stoops as he walks, wears spectacies when he reads or writes; has a blue eye, somewhat dimmed by age, dreamy looking, but with not so much of the "far-away" look as Emerson's. His voice is very pleasing, his countenance serene and peaceful-looking, being occasionally lighted up by a smile. The apartment in which we were was his library and study. There were four small, old-fashioned book-cases in various parts of the room, each filled with books. A large table on one side of the room contained writing materials, portofolios, and a row of books at one end of it. There were several engravings hanging on the wall.

"Whose picture is that ?" I inquired, after some general conversation, at the same time pointing to a framed engraving hanging near the mantelpiece. The subject of it, a man, must have been about 35 or 40 years of age, had a thin face, no beard, and dreamy-looking eyes.

"The All "said leg" is Thoreau. Have you never He excused himself for a moment, busying himself

The subject of it, a man, must have been about 35 or 40 years of age, had a thin face, no beard, and dreamy-looking eyes.

"That," said he, "is Thoreau. Have you never read any of his works?"

I told him I had read many of them with great interest, but none of them had delighted me so much as "Walden, or Life in the Woods," I confessed also to being a great admirer of Emerson's writings.

"Well, you find each time you read Emerson you learn something new, do you not?"

I confessed that was the case.

"I should advise all young men," said he, "to graduate from Mr. Emerson's College. I regard him as the representative scholar of America—what the scholar of the future will be he now is. Years ago no man was so talked against and underrated as Mr. Emerson. But, to-day, though I cannot say he is the most popular author we have, yet he is better understood than formerly, and universelly respected, even by those who do not agree with him."

"To return to Thoreau," I remarked, "what was his opinion of his experiment after he had given it up?"

"Thoreau simply went into the woods, borrowed

Thoreau simply went into the woods, borrowed an ax of one, a hammer of another, &e., built him has hut, determined to see on how little a man could live and sustain life. I think he reduced his wants to as small a figure as one could possibly well do, though I do not know but what they might be still further lessened."

ened. Did he think that it would be advisable to live in

the way he did for all one's life?"

"No. He only wanted to get a taste of the life with nature—a savage life; wanted to live for a time, as it were, on the borders of civilization, as he did."

"Was he a great reader?"

"Not a great reader. He read Pliny, works on a prescal bistory. Secrates some poetry, a few novels.

natural history. Socrates, some poetry, a few novels, and many books of travel, of which class of reading he was particularly fond."
"Was he sociable?"

"The problem is very easily solved. They would have to live in the country rather than the town; entity at the garden, grow corn, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, and such other vegetables as would be needed, of course doing all the work themselves. There should be some fruit on the place when they took it, though it might be done even if there were no fruit on it in the beginning. They should be vegetarians. Clothing would not cost much. Persons living in that way would not have to dress so elegantly as if they lived in the city. If they saw plain neighbors, plain clothes, and those of a coarser quality could be worn. Let the place be small. If you have a large place you only have so much more trouble and care upon your mind—so much more ground to work and worry about. One could not travel much. There is great expense in that. Yes, a small family in that way could live on an incredibly small sum."

After some further conversation, the details of which could not with propriety be given, the subject of books was introduced.

"What books would you advise young men to

of books was introduced. "What books would you advise young men to

"Read what your mind most craves for. Read what answers your questions, and says 'yes' or 'no.' If your mind is of an ethical turn, read books on ethics. If of a philosophical character, read works on philosophy. If you are interested in science, then the best scientific productions. 'Youman's Culture Demanded by Modern Life,' is a good book, showing what are the most recent discoveries in science. Read Socrates; Plutarch's Lives, and Morals (his Morals especially); Emerson; Thorean (who is the modern stoic); Antoninus; Epictetus (a very good book); Henry More; John Donne; Sir Thomas Browne; Hegel (Stirling Secret of Hegel); Schlewger's History of Philosophy; Coleridge's Friend; Goethe; Carlyle's early works, being careful as to his later books; Swedenborg—with cantion, and do not be carried away by him; Montaigne, looking out for his skepticism, and all the old standard essayists; Bacon, especially his "Wisdom of the Ancients."

While on this subject of reading, I may say that Mr. Alcott himself will soon publish a work of his own, entitled "Tablets," a series of essays, which, I think I can say, will delight all thinkers.

"Is not the secret of reading to read only the best books and read them well?" Read what your mind most craves for, Read

IN I can say, will delight all thinkers.

Is not the secret of reading to read only the best
loss and read them well?"

Master the masters," was the sage's answer, "and

"Master the masters," was the sage's answer, "and let the second-rates go."

There was much other conversation of interest, but probably not sufficiently so to warrant its being given to the public.

All his life, as I said before, has this man spent among books—the very best of the world's books; in thinking which soared toward Heaven. He has lived the philosophic life, and found the true philosopher's stone—serenity, contentment. "In some respects," says one of his admirers, "there has, perhaps, never been an enthusiast so remarkable: I refer particularly to the marvelous screnity with which this most gentle soul has kept the even tener of his way through a world never good to him. Life without, has been unceasing disappointment, but within it has been unending success. The high and glad repose of such a nature may rank with the miracles of character in all human history. Gentleness so character in all human history. Gentleness so genial and so steadfast, so generous and so enduring, is the last grace and the most divine which culture

brings.

As I shook his hand in leaving. I looked up to his calm, happy, screne face, and remembered the peaceful, quiet way in which his life had been passed, and the manner in which too many around me were liv-ing, I could not help but believe there was a chance even here, in the wicked old world, before we, reached the "silent land" of "A purer, surer, sweeter life than this."

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

SPEECH OF GEN. RAWLINS. Major-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Grant's Staff, delivered a speech at Galena on the 31st Oct., which is supposed to foreshadow some features of Grant's policy. We print some of the most striking portions:

policy. We print some of the most striking portions:

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Congress, after the will of the people upon this subject was made known, to afford an immediate and effective corrective of the condition of things in the South, resorted to the authority granted by the provision of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government—an authority they had hesitated to exercise, in the hope that the seceding States would ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and world in due time and without sudden change, antagenistic to the prejudice of race, themselves extend the right to a participation in their government, until these would cease to be derived from a favored class, or from a minority of the people—a derivation fatal in its effects upon republican institutions. In ascertaining the authory conferred by this provision of guarantee, and the republican form of government guaranteed, they did not consult the opinion of the Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, given in partisan interest, but they consulted the opinion of James Madison, one of the authors of the instrument, and its ablest expounder. And in consulting his opinion they did not lose sight of the fact that there had been a rebellion, and that the compromise of the slave's manhood, in the Constitution which saved to the seeding States republican forms of government, under Madison's definition of one, was destroyed by the people of ficese States in their own wrongful act of rebellion; and that these who were slaves now government, under Madison's definition of one, was de-stroyed by the people of these States in their own wrong-ful act of rebellion; and that those who were slaves now constituted a part of the society of these States. Had Slavery been abelished by an amendment to the Consti-tution while their relations to the Government were un-disturbed, or had they themselves, peaceably and in obe-dience to the Constitution and laws, abolished it, their re-publican forms of government would not have been ques-tioned, and there would have been no danger or quesdience to the Constitution and laws, abolished it, their republican forms of government would not have been questioned, and there would have been no danger or questions, as there are now, resulting from their wrongful nots, to guard against and settle. To secure republican forms of government in these States, and the ratification of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, and the protection of life and property. Congress, by the Military Reconstruction acts, put into the hands of the colored people the ballot, and thereby reënforced the friends of the Union as they had reënforced the army of the Union by putting into their hands the bayonet. Thus in the extreme of national necessity we were compelled to do justice to the people who had helped fight for the Union, and to whom Gen. Hancock had appealed for assistance in the hour of our greatest national calamity. Seven of the seceding States have established for themselves republican forms of government, ratified the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution, and have been restored to their proper relations to the Government by the admission of their Representatives to Congress. In these States the Military Reconstruction acts, which have been so severely denounced by the Anti-War-for-the-Union party, have ceased to exist, and the military power there is subject to civil authority the same as in Illinois. And if the same law and order does not prevail there as in Illinois, it is due to the same disorganizing element, still existing, which destroyed their legal State Governments and inaugurated the disruption of their relations with the Federal Union in 1861. The ratification by these States of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment has made it a part of the Constitution of the United States, and its validity as a part of the fundamental law of the land cannot be questioned. It has been ratified by the Supreme Court of the United States that the State governments from which Congress admit representation, however established, are to be recognized and sustained

and ability, in order to impose upon the people the idea that Gen. Grant was the man of all others most likely to assume dictatorial power, and sought to impair their confidence in the patriotism of Sherman, Sheridan and others in the regular army, by intimating that they would not be averae to his doing so. But this is nothing new. In 1860, when Sherman and Sheridan were Democrats, and voting the straight Democratic ticket, Blair denounced them, and because they remain true to the genuine principles of the Democratic parry and their patriotic records in defense of the Union, it is not strange he denounces them now. And Mr. Seymour becoming alarmed at the threatened disaster to his party upon the real issue, and, to cover it up, says: "Press the debt and taxation resulting from the rebellion of the Southern seculers from the National Democratic Convention of 1860. Yes, we repeat, "press the debt and taxation upon public attention," and let the people, if they want to double or troble it, vote for another war, and if that is not sufficient inducement for them to do so, let them go to Arlington Heights—a cemetery of our Union dead—where 17,000 repose, among them more than 2,000 whose names are unknown and to whose memory a monument has been erected with this inscription:

"Beneath this stone repose the benes of 2,111 neknown soldiers, gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the rotte to the Rappahanock. Their reasins could not be bleatiled, but their names and deaths are recorded in the strekes of their country, and its grateful citized hour tiem as of their noble army of mariyra. May ther rest in peac."

And see and hear as we did on the occasion of strewing

And see and hear as we did on the occasion of strowing

And see and hear as we did on the occasion of strewing their graves with flowers—a circle of from 50 to 100 little children from four to 12 years of age—orphans of our Union dead, circling around that tomb, singing the pathetic song entitled, "Father, Come Home"—and if after that they can vote for another war we are mistaken in our appreciation of humanity.

HICONSTRUCTION.

They tell us Congress has effected what the rebellion failed to accomplish—distunion; that it has denied representation to 10 States, legislated them out of the Union, and subjected them to military control, and has thus been guilty of the greatest crime in all history—of subjugating 8,000,000 of our Auglo-Saxon race to the tender mercles of 4,000,000 of barbarous Africans. But they do not tell us that it never passed a vote of thanks, as did the Rebel Congress, for a Fort Pillow massacre. Suppose Illinois should amend her Constitution, and authorize the Legislature to fix the qualifications necessary to voting and holding office, and the Legislature should provide that no man should be eligible to vote or hold office who was not worth \$100,000 in real estate or Government bonds, and the electors and Legislature under this Government should elect Representatives and Sena-

provide that no man should be eligible to vote or hold office who was not worth \$100,000 in real estate or Government bonds, and the electors and Legislature under this Government should elect Representatives and Senators to Congress. She would then have an anti-Republican Government, with Representatives presenting themselves for soats in Congress. What is to be done? The Courts of the State would not, if they could, afford relief, and the Supreme Court of the United States could not, and if appeal was made to the President to enforce the United States guarantee to her of a republican form of government, he would be powerless to do so; for he can only interfere in the affairs of a State when application is made to him by the Legislature or Governor of a State, and then only in the case of invasion or insurrection. Congress meets. Should it admit these Representatives and Senators? We all would answer without hesitating—no. This its a Union of republican governments, and not of mixed Governments—republican, oligarchical, and monarchical. The United States guarantee of republican forms of governments is to the States within this Union, and is just as imperative upon the United States as that they shall have representative upon the United States as that they shall have representative upon the United States as the support of Hilmois, how is this guarantee to be enforced? Neither the Supreme Court nor the President alone have the power. The authority to enforce it is jointly in Congress and the President. Congress would refuse to admit her Representatives to their seals be because of the anti-republican character of the Government they represented and the power it would give them to prevent a restoration to her of a republican government, and would declare illegal and anti-republican for guarantee to the represented and the power it would give them to prevent a restoration to her of a republican forman declaration would put Hilmois of the Ministry. And densing these as to the supposed case of Hilmois, I deny them a

Southern white man superiority over the Northern white man in the Government of the United States.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

And we are told that soldiers, especially Irish soldiers, whose acts of gailantry shone so conspicuously in defense of the Union, intend to vote as The New-Tork World dietates, but we do not believe it. I do not believe that they will vote that Wasle Hampton could be one and one-tenth times the superior of the gailant and gifted Col. Timothy O'Meara, were he living, whose blood helped swell the torrent of freemen's blood that guttered the sides of Missionary Ridge, and on the tide of which the flag of freedom was planted above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, And as we disbelieved it of them we disbelieve it of frish soldiers will vote that South Carolina, which furnished more tories than patriots in the Revolution, and which a few such names as Laurens, and Marion, and Sumpter alone saved from dishonor, ought to have for her 201,271 white persons, five Representatives in Congress, and that Vermont. for her 315,116 white persons, should have but three! Vermont-for her achievements of whose Green Mountain Boys in the War for Independence rival in fame the sons of their own green isle. If the right of England to superior political power and dominion over Ireland was submitted to a vote of the Green Mountain Boys, they would raise Ireland into the freedom of their own mountain houses high as heaven's dome. They tell Democrats that this superior political power of Southern white men over Northern white men was put into the Constitution by our fathers. But these soldiers knew that it was put three by our fathers to challe the Southern man to protect his slave property, and exempt twe-fifths of it from taxation, and that their attempt to destroy the Union, resulting in the destruction of their slave property, transformed the subject of taxation into a tax-payer, and left no slave property to be protected by it or exempted from taxation; and that this state of things being the result of their own wron equal before the law, distinct as God made them, but one as humanity. A Government in accord with creation, and that, without change, might be extended, not only to an ocean boundary, but until it enveloped the world, which our great railways and ships are so rapidly encirching. The extension of its boundaries would be peake, not war. The Canadas would come to it in admiration of its beauty and perfection; and Mexico, to excape anarchy, would seek a place in its constellation of States. Democrats having with Republicans accomplished so much and advanced to such position of promise for the future, feel too greatly the obligations of the Government to protect the rights of its citi-

zens, both at home and broad, and to enforce our claims against those who permitted aid to the Rebellion in violation of treath is and international law, to desert the Republicans now and pass over the Government to the revolutionists of the South and the non-fighting element of the North. It would be the undoing of all they have done, and the a bandonment of the idea of protection to the citizen or the a dod on the anglor of the idea of protection to the citizen or the addonment of our just rights, and would be so held and treated by all Europe. That the Republican party, with which we have cooperated and continue to cooperate, is progressive in wisdom and justice, and that its leaders are possessed of great magnanimity and ability—qualities necessary to the reconciliation of sections and races, the restoration of peace and prosperity—the protection of the citizen and the enforcement of national rights, and are in accord with the American idea of manifest destiny, we have the unimpeachable evidence of its opponents.

OUR CHARTER ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

From The Tribune Nov. 5.

"There is a majority of legal voters of our City who would rather be governed honestly and frugally than corruptly, foully, and wastefully. That majority is habitually circumvented and trampled on through the unfortunate connection of our Municipal affairs with National politics. Were there no National parties, the plunderers and debauchers of our City would be controlled at every Charter Election by the great body of our upright, God-fearing citizens, and generally beaten. But the true men suffer themselves to be arrayed against each other on party lines, while the villains look out for the main chance, and thus secure the impunity they covet and prize above all party success. This should not continue. From The Tribune Nov. 5.

"If the Republicans of this City see fit, in the Charter "If the Republicans of this city seem, in the Capabilican candidates on party grounds, they will simply play into the hands of the plunderers and secure their triumph. If they should see fit, on the contrary, to ignore politics in Municipal matters, and unite with other good citizens in selecting and supporting the fittest and taxes, and arrest a downward tendency whereof the goal is ruin. The choice rests not with us, but with them, and there we leave it. If any reform is to be effected, the machinery of Primary meetings must be discarded and candidates otherwise chosen."

Sin: We have just passed through a national election which has greatly strengthened the Republican party as an organization in New-York City, and caused it to poll a higher vote than it ever polled before. Had it not been for the disorganizing policy foreshadowed and renewed in the above paragraph, we believe the Republican party might now be in a position to contest New-York against the Democrats at all elections-whether City, State, or National-with even chances of success. But a political party, like a tree, a man, a nation, or anything else having organization and life, depends for its power on the development and growth of its organization. It cannot be formed and brought into power in a day, whatever may be its principles. Nor can it be destroyed in an hour, whatever its crimes. It does not come into power until long after the justice of its principles has been shown, and it retains power long after its prin ciples have ceased to be just. A party that disperses after every election is like a plant that dies down to the roots with every Winter. It can never produce timber. Great parties grow slowly, and whoever issues an order to the Republican party in this city to disperse in 1868, will find that he cannot rally its dispersed elements in

The order may be issued in form to both parties. But, if it issue from Republican sources, and be read, as the editorials in The Tribune mainly are, by Republican voters only, it exercises no influence whatever over Democratic politicians or voters, and does seriously disorganize the Republican party.

The doctrine that, where Republicans cannot elect men of their own party, they ought to vote for the best men of the Democratic party, is plausible in some respects; but it is subject to the counter doctrine that if Republicans in such localities always vote for the best men of the Democratic party, they never can elect anybody of their own party; whereas if they would steadily poll the largest vote possible for Republican candidates, they would soon attain a momentum which would bear their candidates into office. The very excellences and virtue of the Democratic candidates strengthen the Democratic party and weaken the Republican. The success of the Republi can organization, and through it the triumph of Republican principles, are advanced by the nomination and election of bad Democrats, and retarded by the se

The real question that arises, therefore, is whether the principles and ideas of a political party are more important than the personal qualities of a candidate for office ? We believe they are; for candidates must represent their parties, or they would not be nominated, while parties must represent the people, or they would not succeed. Pure administration is to be sought, not in the idiosyncrasies and pretended honesty of particular politicians, but in the success of those political parties which represent the greatest mass of the honesty, intelligence, and purity of the country. THE TRIBUNE speaks of the "unfor tunate connection of our Municipal affairs with National politics." This connection, if properly managed, would be a most fortunate one. It is only mismanagement that is unfortunate. Should the fact that the Republican party is in the ascendency in every Northern State except New-York and New-Jersey, and that it is coming into a degree of power in all the Southern States, have an infurious effect on the efforts of those seeking a pure ad-Yorki Certainly not. If rightly used by the Republicans of New-York City, the mighty State and National power of our party should be our great bulwark and aid in city reform. There is a natural affinity between the principles of the Republican party of the nation and those of the honest tax-payers seeking reform in New-York City. Without discussing whether the honest men could out-vote the thioves in New-York, it is certain that that party which is sure of the entire vote of the thieves and half the honest men, and which keeps its organization lutact from one election to another, will always triumph over that party which, without being entirely exempt from dishonest men in its own ranks (as no party can be), breaks up its organization after every election, and sends a third or half of its honest men, and not a few of its dishonest partisans, voting some for the thieves and some for the honest men of the opposite party. In politics, the power of a candidate or officer is of little avail to stem the general drift and purpose of the party that elects him. The true way to secure an honest poli-tician is to have him elected mainly by an honest party, so that his political promotion shall be obtainable by honesty, and not by dividing the public treasury among his friends. No "honest" party can be formed on the narrow basis of the personal qualities of a candidate. It needs national, permanent, widespread, enduring principles to make a successful party. We have these elements for the growth of an honest Re-form party in the City of New York in the Republican organization. It is feeble; but it has only been kept feeble by a policy of disorganization. A thorough mainten-ance of its organization would in a few years enable it to carry the city. We can never reform the government of the City through the Democratic organization. A party that battens on Southern Slavery and Northern Ignorance and fraudulent voting can never nominate and elect enough honest men to office to lift a fluger toward Reform. Hence we say, REPUBLICANS, VOTE AT THE COM-ING CHARTER ELECTION FOR YOUR OWN PARTY TICKET. STRAIGHT. The stronger the vote you poll, the more likely will the Democratic party be to nominate and elect honest men. It is the absence of an effective political party opposed to them in city affairs that makes them bold, corrupt, and unscrupulous. Strengthen your Republican organization, and you compel the Democrats in sheer prudence to be cautious, moderate, and honest. Besides, there is an indissoluble sympathy between the principles of justice and liberty in our National affairs and those of economy and good government in our city, And by husbanding and fostering instead of disorganizing and demoralizing the strength of the Republican or

City itself. Above all, the "machinery of our primary meetings, istead of being weakened and left to the hands of still fewer men, should be so developed and expanded as to represent the voice and express the best sense and choice of the party. Visionary and true reformers may absent themselves from primary meetings, but they cannot abolish them. Professional politicians will run them if the people will not, and dishonest men will obtain power through them if they are neglected, which they could not obtain if the whole party or its best men would appear in them and make their voice felt. The disposition of business men to neglect the primaries is great enough without being fed and flattered by the mistaken counsels of Republican leaders. New-York, Nov. 7, 1868.

HOBART COLLEGE.-Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., which was founded by Eishop Hobart fifty years ago, has been lately reorganized. The President, the Rev. James Kent Stone, a grandson of Chancellor Kent, is only 28 years old, but is possessed of brilliant abilities, and has filled the post of President at Kenyon College, Ohio, with great success for the past two years. Prof. Hamilton L. Smith, late of Kenyon College, takes the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Prof. Smith is well known in scientific circles by his improvements in the microscope, which have been adopted both in this country and in Europe, and by his other valuable contributions to microscopal science. The Rev. Frederick W. Gray, lately of Pamrapo, N. J., an author of ability, becomes Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and the Greek chair is filled by Prof. J. H. McDanlels of, Lowell, Mass., a thorough scholar in his department. The trustees have undertaken to raise \$100,000 the present year for increasing the andowment find a large three the year for increasing the endowment fund, a large proportion of which has already been subscribed.

THE ENGLISH ELECTION

MR. BRIGHT'S SPRECH AT BIRMINGHAM. Mr. Bright, in company with the other L ral candidates for the representation of Birmingha Messrs. Dixon and Muntz-addressed a densely crowl meeting of the electors in the Town Hall, on the 30th. most enthustastic reception was given to the honora gentleman and his colleagues. Mr. J. S. Wright, who presided, having briefly open

most crimushate reception was given to the honor gentleman and his colleagues.

Mr. J. S. Wright, who presided, having briefly operative proceedings,
Mr. J. Saffray moved the following resolution:

"That, with the view of 'defeating the operation of immority clause, and of rendering certain the return the three Liberal candidates—Measrs. Bright, Dison, Muntz—this meeting is of opinion that the plau of vote proposed by the Liberal Association should receive it unanalmous support of the Liberal electors." The Rev. Charles Vance, at great length, seconded the resolution which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Bright, on rising to address the meeting, was received with great cheering. He suid, referring to the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform act, although the charge that he had opposed the Reform passed as the Government fetted to the House. Out of 61 clauses, 41 were mater ally altered, 15 of them were borrowed from Mr. Glastone's bill of 1895. Only four passed as the Government proposed them to the House. I will tell y what those clauses were. The first was the clease which disfranchised the borroughs of Lancaster, Yamouth, Relgate, and Totnes; the third was a clause in posing a penalty if anybody corruptly paid the rates any elector; and the fourth was some temporary per vision for the registration of some divided countes aboroughs. (Laughter,) I should like to ask you he that bill would have been made worth one single fariliar if somebody had not voted against all the evil parts, it as it first came before the House. (theer, The Reform bill of 1832 excluded by this pr

a size excluded by this principle 24,000 occupiers of 219 and upwards, but the Reform bild of 187 excluded not less, as interproposed, than 476,000 occupiers who were under the 210 value. The 94,000 occupiers who were under the 210 value. The 94,000 occupiers who were under the 210 value. The 94,000 occupiers who were under the 210 value in a single clause, which at my motion and a my lostance was toserted in the bill called the Compound Householder Act of 1831. Cheera, the whole the first of the compound householder along the content of the compound householder along the settle the question admitted to the franchise. I said the mitted, those of the same class below 210 shall be excluded 17 I said. "This is a monstrone proposition, to which this Parliament surely will never consent, and which the country can never approve." (Cheera, I whad did he say to me in reply! I think I have his exact words. He said that he would do equal justice, But what he really meant was equal injustice to both classes, and in the Act of 1851—a clause to which Lord Russell had consented, which Sir W. Page Wood had drawn up, when had penalty meant was equal injustice to both classes, and in the Act of 1851—a clause to which Lord Russell had passed both Houses without a division, effort, the franchise to 94,000 electrone Minister said that he would with the remaining the composition of the content of the compound to the compound whicher above or below £10, should have so to the miss he paid he full amount of his rates. There were three ways out of this difficulty, and it is sometimes convenient to have even one way or getting whatever, which, of course, would have been the best. He might, according to the motion made in the House by Mr. Herbert, have extended the operation of my clause which operated upon the 94,000, and might have had a pure household suffrage, without any reference to rating whatever, which, of course, would have been done; or he might have done another thing, which he captured to the middle of the Libera party; and

this matter which have governed our electors for 600 years past (Loud cheers). There are, i believe, seven a counties a now, or divisions of connies, which are also now, or divisions of connies, which are also enougher with, and there are also six beroughs, five of which are to return fur; but in all these cases, except the city of London, where one elector may vote for three-in all other cases he can only vote for the cases in the city of London, where one elector may vote for three-in all other cases he can only vote for two. If this principle is any! [Hear, bear, I is the general policy of the great boroughs so much disliked that it is necessary to cripple them! Let them suppose that you are to adopt the principle throughout all the constituencies, what would happen in places where there is only one can it privily is to be got rid of laughter!; or else you must have that sort of two-faced man who can sufficiently the would hardly be able to go into both lobbies at once in a division in the House. (Continue) the would hardly be able to go into both lobbies at once in a division in the House. (Continue) there are two members, and two sents. Clearly, I, out even not the minority, the borough is neutralized, and is in the position of many boroughs where there are two members, and two says "no", therefore, the bit out as well be extinct. Whom this clause was proposed in the House of Londa you know what became of some things there. The House of Lorda you know what became of some things there. The House of Lorda you know what became of some things there. The House of Lorda you know what became of some things there. The House of Lorda you know what became of some things there. The House of Lorda you what became of some things there are lond to the most thing against the popular cause; and Lord Cairna (the Lord Chanceller) moved another receivable. Which we not send the prevention of the constituency of the constituency. (Cheers and laughter). If it be true that to be most entirely wrong during a whole liften of a pl ganization in New-York, we can in a few years carry the